

THE
B O O K E O F
F I V E C O L L U M N E S

OF ARCHITECTVRE,

CALLLED

*Tuscan, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita: Drawne
and counterfeited after the right Symmetry and
Qunning measure of Free-Masons.*

Gathered with great diligence by *Hans Bloome*, out of
Antiquities, for the benefit of Free-Masons, Carpen-
ters, Goldsmiths, Painters, Carvers, Ia-layers, Anticke-
Cutters, and all other that delight to practise
with the Compasse and Square.

Translated out of Latine into
English by *J. T.*



Printed for *William and Robert Peake*, and are to be
sold at their house neere Holborne
Cunduit. 1633.

887

N^o 19

1720
1635

33

1760
1625
1125 years

1726
1635
91

1726
1635
111

1727
1635
72

(222A)

CONFIDENTIAL

1942



Chas. H. ...

To his especiall and kind Friend M. John Land, Merchant, and
true favourer of Art.

SIR, I have made bold to choose you for the Patron of this Translation, wherein though I want elegance, I have kept some forme, as well as I could apparell a stranger in English ornaments. Not that he had need of us, but that we all need him, especially all such as affect the excellent Art of Architecture, that giveth beauty to Palaces, decency to Temples, and maketh Cities opulent, by drawing multitudes of strangers to wonder at their buildings. Pardon me, I pray you, that I take in hand to stand under such a huge Colossus and so strong Columnes. I grant (considering my little skill) you would rather thinke, I should speake somewhat in his praise that makes Flies so subtil, that the breath of any would move: or in his commendation that made a Coach and Horses so small, that a Bees wing could cover. I deny not such labours to be curious, but they are not commodious; they are even as fit to beautifie a City in a time of peace, as the fellows chaine a Flea would leape in, was to barricado, or crosse a freete in the time of warre. I have beene bold to make choise of you for my Patron, as well for your far travaile and speculation, as for that I have heard you have beene ever carefull and studious in bookes of Lymning, Painting, Graving, Building, and such like. I beseech you accept my labour, in removing these Pillars, Squares and Formes Geometricall into English, and assure your selfe if you take it acceptably, I shall thinke my selfe, as greatly pleased, as was Sixtus the last, who had all the peoples praise and acclamation in Rome for removing Caius Pyramis, from the ruine of the old City to the new.

Your affected friend
HANS WOUTNEEL.

To the Reader.

THough some men be of opinion, bookes of building are onely necessary for Artificers, yet the ancient Princes of Syria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome, gave example to all men that delight in building, to be experienc't in those plots and models they intend to have wrought upon. So Solomon hath praise for giving order to build the Temple. Porcenna the Ashurian King, for the manner of his Sepulcher, being in forme of a Labyrinth: the Aegyptians Monarchs for their Pyramides: Artemisia for her husbands Tombe in Caria, and the ancient Romans for their houses of pleasure and Palaces: whose very ruines are patterns for our builders. Therefore I offer this booke as well to Noble Gentlemen, as Richmen, and have chosen a Patron, that hath himselfe, to my knowledge, intended (if this be acceptable) to set forth the workes of Sebastian Serly, and Albertus Duree, and other worthy Authours, for the benefit of Masters, Builders, Carvers, Masons, Lymners, and all sorts of men, that love beauty and ornament. My request to you that read, is to accept kindly my labours, to encourage me and others to goe forward for your after good.

Yours H. M.

The Table.

A Stragulus a bottle and fillet in any part of the pillar.
Abacus the top of the Ionica, or Corinthian head.
Annuli, or Apophiges, when three fillets come together, one under another.

Basis, all the moulding or foote of the pedestall.

Cimatum, that which some call in English an O. G.
Canalicoli, are the Flutes in the Triglyphi.
Cornonix, all the moulding standing over the square of the pedestall.

Coronae, a broad plinth in the cornish betweene two Cimatium.

Contrastura, the breaking of the Pillar.
Caulis, the coddies out of which the Helices grow in the Corinthian head.

Denticuli, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents.

Echinus, a bottle cut with edges.
Epistilium, the Architrave.

Facia, a broad fillet whereof there are three in the Architrave.

Gutta, are drops sometime round, sometime in Triangle
H fashion.

Hipotrachelium, the necke of the Capitall.
Helices, are the scrowles in the Corinthian head, being in number 8.

Icnographia, is the ground plat.

Licis or Sima, the Cimatium turned upward.

Mutis, that which we commonly call in English a cartoufe.
Modulus, halfe the thicknesse of the Pillar.

Plinthus, commonly called in English a plinth.
Proiectura, the sayle of every moulding.

Regula, any small fillet.

Scapus, the body of the Pillar.
Spira, the base of the Pillar.
Stilobata, the Pedestall.
Scotia, a hollow casement.
Supercilium, a small fillet in the top of the cornish.
Semicanalicola, halfe Flutes on each side Triglyphi.
Stria, the flat lying betweene the Flutes.

Torus, any bottle.
Triglyphi, a kind of ornament in the frise.
Trochilus, the same which Scotia.
Tenia, the top of the Pillar.
Trochatio, the highest top of the Cornish.

Voluta, the Ionicke scroule.

Zopherus, the frise.

I.
Tuscan.

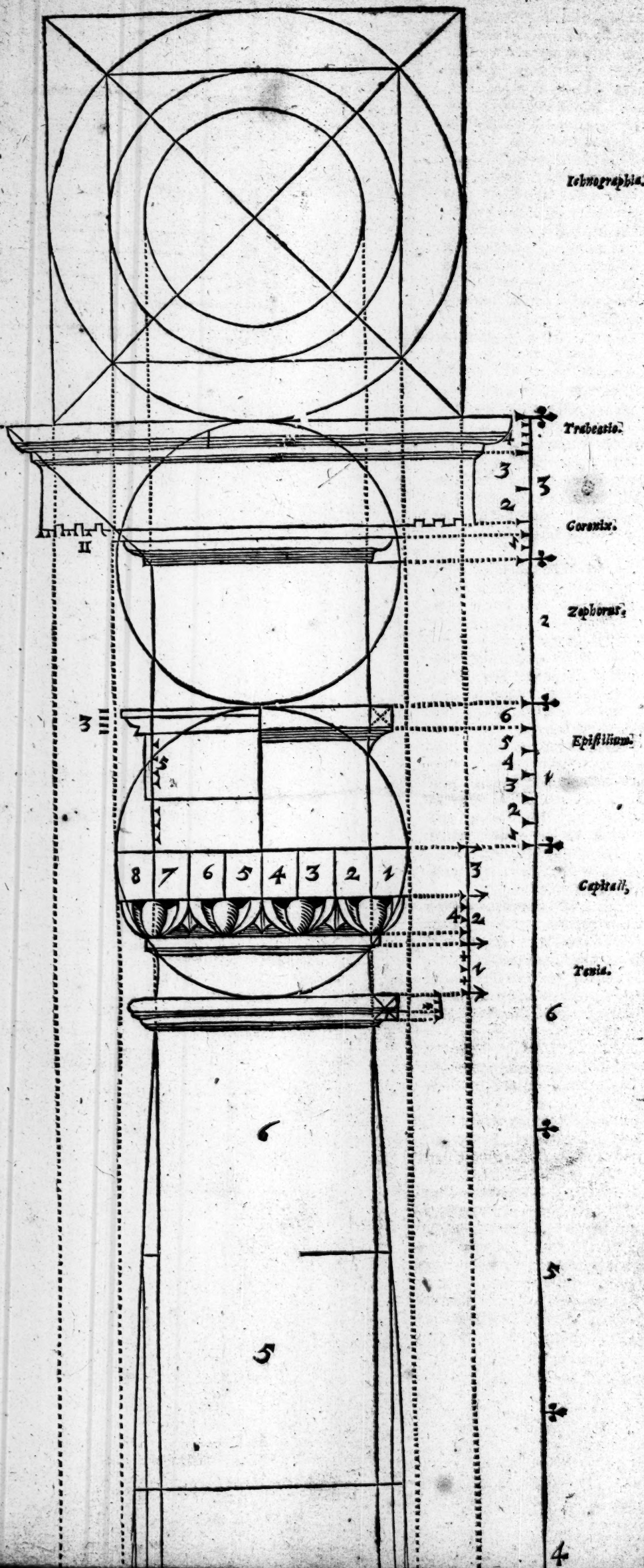
Pliny being witnesseth saith it is an ancient sort of Colunne for the Tusci are reported to haue their beginnings of the Greekes: Wherefore for the most part it agreeth with the Doricke: But the Architector thinketh this was made of Tuscanus, who is reported to bee generall Authoz of the Germanes: But the Tuscan is the strongest of them all, hauing the first place in order: Therefore maruaile not that the Scilobata of this Tuscan doth want the parts of the Cimatum: for seeing it is strong, and may haue vse in great buildings, Fortes, Castles, and Towers, &c. whereby it may take vp lesse rowme, and to the end it may be no hinderance to carriages in or out.

The whole height of this Pillar, diuide in 9 parts, giue 2 of those parts to Scilobata with Basis and the upper Cimatum: diuide these two parts into five, as appeareth on the right side of Scilobata, one of the five parts is for Basis Cimatum, one other to Scilobata Cimatum diuided into 6 parts, the foure remaining maketh the square of the great Base, crossed with two Diagonal lines: In this great square is made a Circle, and looke where the Circle crosseth the Diagonal lines, there make another square: in which square you shall make another Circle, whose circumference shall touch the side of the said square, being the thickest of Scapi Cimatum, and the space betweene the two squares, shall bee for the standing sort of the foresaid Scapi Cimatum: The last square spoken of, diuide into eight parts: giue six of those parts to another Circle, which is the bignesse of Scapi at Tenia or top of the Pillar.

The great square Basis at Cimatum, diuide into seven parts, giue one of the Projectura of Basis Cimatum, as appeareth on the left side, which also maketh the height of Cimatum before spoken on the right side in two equall parts: one of these parts diuide in foure, giue the last of the foure to Regula Basis: the first of the foure diuide in two, one of which parts is for the small Regula vnder Sima or Lisi: then Sima it selfe will be made in a true square.

For Scilobata Cimatum diuide in foure parts, one wherof giue Sima, two other to Plinthus, the last fourth part diuide into three, giue two for Astragulus, and the other two for Regula.

For Scapi Cimatum, standing vpon Scilobata, whose height being one Modulus of the Pillar, diuide in two parts, as appeareth on the right side of Scapi Cimatum, one of which parts is for Plinthus, the other part diuide in three, giue Torus two, Regula one.



The height of Scapus being 6 times the thickness of the Pillar which is Scapi Cimatum and Capitall, as may be perceived on the right side: The Capitall shall be the same Modulus as is Scapi Cimatum: which Modulus divide in three parts, one of which parts give Abacus, another to Echinus, whose fourth part maketh Regula under Echinus: the last third part of Hypotrachelium: which part of Hypotrachelium divide in two, marked with +, one of these parts give to Tenia: that part of Tenia divide in three, give two to Astragulus, the third to Regula, one eighth part of the thickness of Scapus shall be the Projectura of the Capitall, and Tenia must be made in a true square.

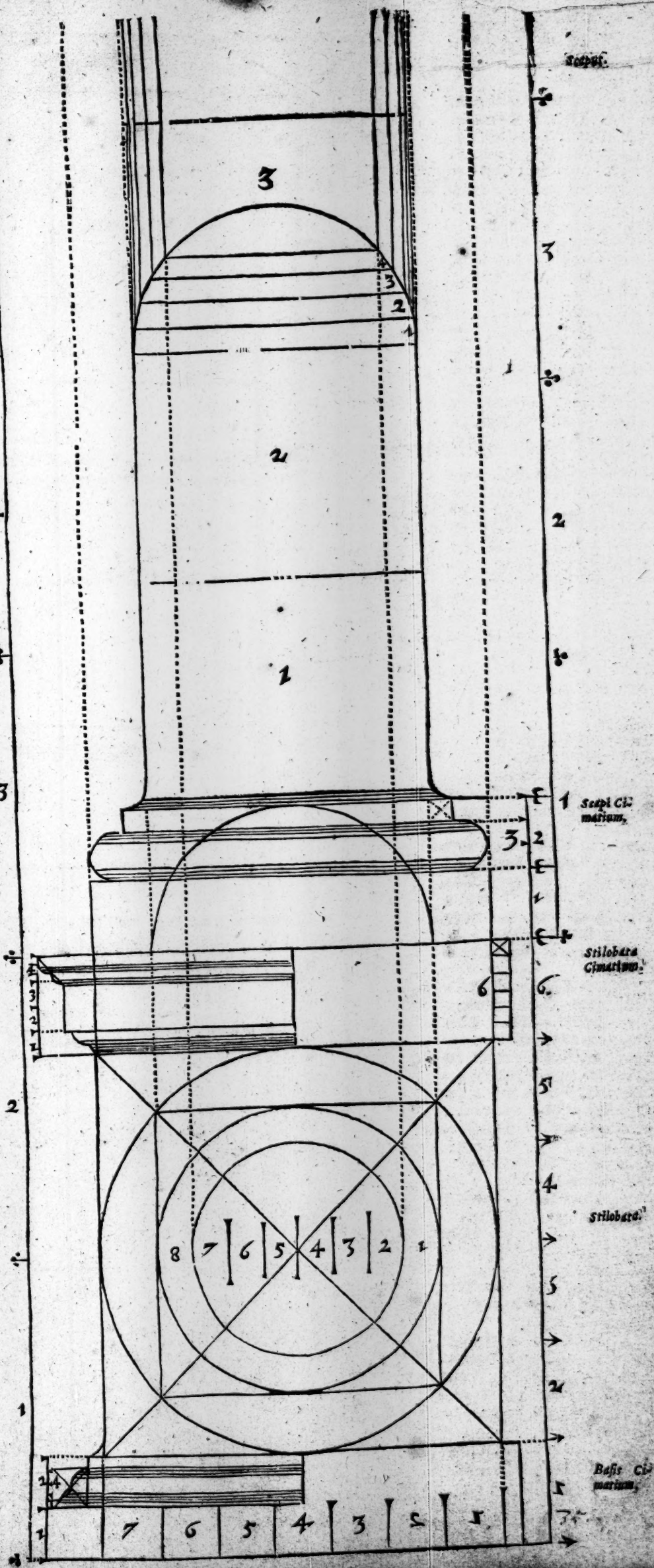
Epistilium upon the Capitall, being the same Modulus, divide in five parts appearing on the right side: give one part to Sima being made true square: so to the left side, divide that one part of Sima in three, give one of those to Regula above Sima, the other five divide in nine, give parts to the higher Facia, and four to the lower Facia.

Zophorus standeth upon Epistilium, and is of the same height. The great Trabeatio standeth upon Zophorus of the same height also: so that from the top of the Capitall to the highest part of Trabeatio is three even parts, such as is Scapi Cimatum, and his Projectura shall be as much as is one of those parts.

Trabeatio divide in four parts, the first of those divide in three parts, give one to Regula, and two to Sima: give two other of those four parts to Corona: and the last four parts divide againe into four, give three to Torus, and one to Regula, as appeareth on the right side.

Corona which containeth two parts in height, and of the same Projectura divide in eleven, give two to Regula, and one to Canaliculus, as appeareth on the left side three of these may be taken for the breadth, and three such parts for the depth.

The Contractura of Scapus, you may make after this manner, divide the Pillar into five parts, between Tenia and Scapi Cimatum: upon the second lower part, being the third part of his height: make a circle to the outward part of Scapus, and loke where the circle crosseth the picked line of one eighth part of Scapus divide in four parts upon the side of the said circle, and drawing lines straight from side to side of the said circle, the lines are brought up to Tenia for his Entasis. This description of Tuscan hath in all parts which the Romans and Venetians use.



Dorica.

The first and ancient Columns called Dorica, being beginning of Dorus, Prince of Achaea and Poloponnesus, building a Church after that order at Argos, and in other Cities of Achaea, when true proportion and reason was not knowne, afterwards the Athenians making war upon Asia, choosing for Captaine IONVS the sonne of Xuthus, whom Caria called that after their Captaine's name: erecting Temples to their Gods, began first with Apollon's Temple, and building one in Achaea, called that Dorica, because being the first of that order in the cities Doricon: when they would haue placed those Columns in that Temple, hauing not true proportion, and seeking by all meanes they might bring it to passe, and fittest to beare the burthen, with allowable strength, measuring the foot of a strong fashioned man, & finding his height, five times the length of his foote, by that measure finished all the parts of this Pillar, so the Temple of Apollo:

The whole height diuide in 8 parts appearing on the left side: giue 2 of those parts for the height of Scilobata, and the 2 parts diuide in 3 other parts, appearing on the right side of Scilobata: one of these parts shall bee the thickness of Scapus, and 7 such parts shall be the height of the said Pillar with Scapi Cimatum and Capitall, and so Scapus with Scilobata consisteth of 10 even parts.

The thickness of Scapus diuide in 4 parts, marked with A, 2 of these being ioyned with Scilobata maketh the breadth of 6 even parts: a such other ioyned to Scilobata, maketh the whole breadth, 8 parts marked with B, 2.

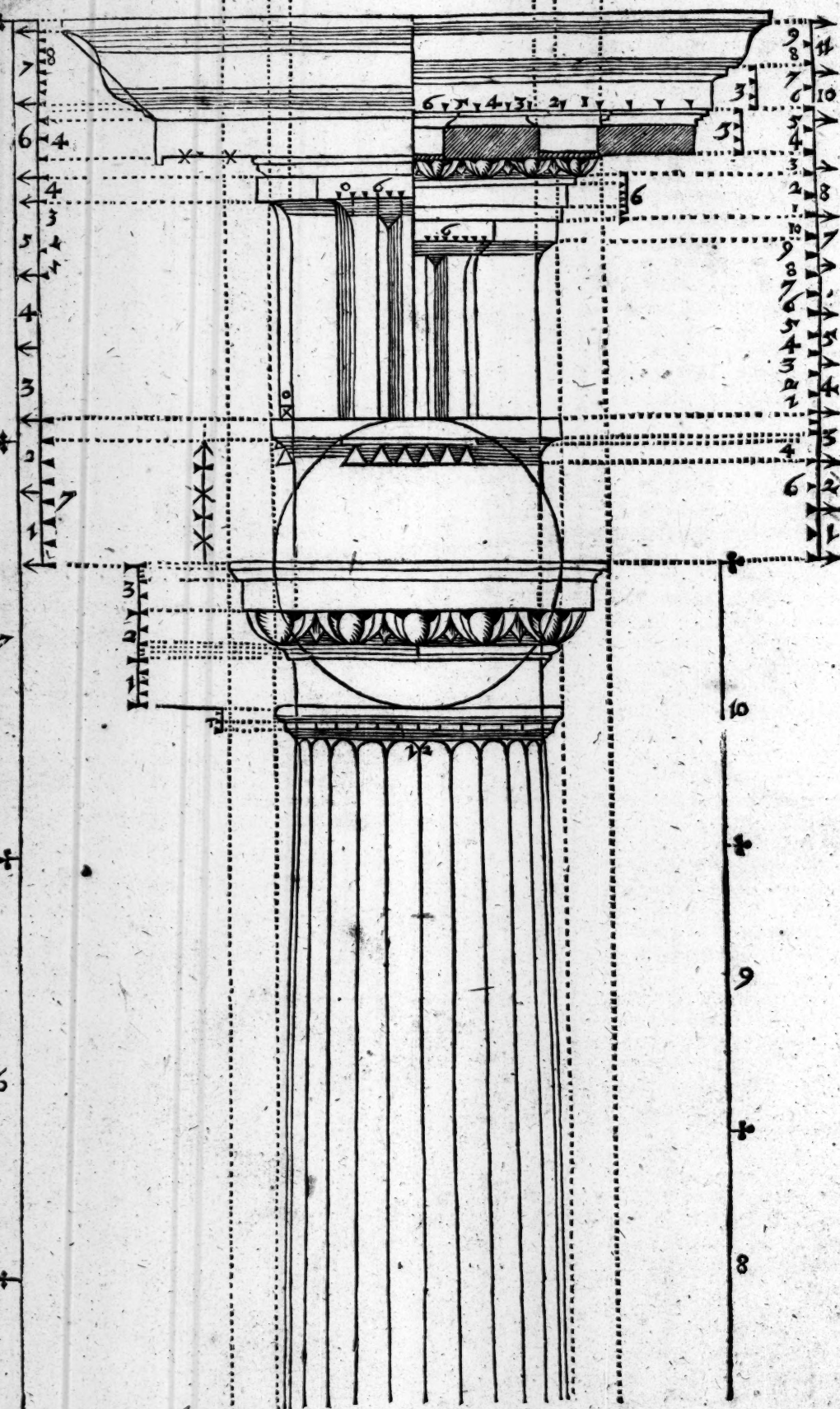
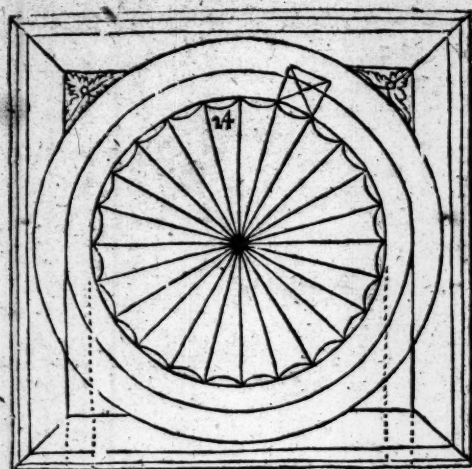
The height of Scilobata on the left side, diuide in 7 parts, giue one to the upper Cimatum, another to Basis Cimatum of the other 5 parts, a square being made in the breadth of Scilobata.

Basis Cimatum on the right side diuide into two parts, giue one to Plinthus: diuide the other in three parts, giue 2 to Torus, and one to Regula, Basis Cimatum and the left side diuide in 2 parts, giue one to Plinthus, the other diuide in 2 parts, giue one to the lower Torus: diuide the other in 3 parts, giue two to the higher Torus, and one to Regula, the Proiectura may be made square: the Proiectura of both the Cimatum containeth the 6 first part of the breadth of Scilobata.

Scilobata Cimatum on the right side, diuide in 5 parts, giue one to Astragulus, 2 for Lisis, and the other two to Plinthus.

Scilobata Cimatum on the left side diuide in 4 parts, giue one to Astragulus, two for Lisis, the last for Plinthus.

Scapi Cimatum standing upon Scilobata being one Modulus, diuide in 3 parts, giue one to Plinthus, the 2 other diuide in 4 parts, giue one to the higher Torus, diuide these 3 parts in 2, giue one



to the lower Tonus, the other
 diuide in 7, taking one of these for
 the lower Regula, another for the
 higher Regula, the 5 remaining
 giue Trochitus: the Regula of
 Scapus is made of the 28 part
 thereof, and is Projectura square.
 The Contractura of Scapus spo-
 ken in Tuscan.

Capitall standing on the top of
 Scapus, being the same Modulus
 of Scapi Cimacium on the left side,
 diuide in 3 parts, giue 1 to Zo-
 phorus, 2 to Echinus, the third to
 Quadra, the halfe to Zophorus
 giue Tenia, or top of Scapus: the
 lower 3 parts of Echinus shall be
 for Anulus: In like manner the
 third part of Quadra giue Sima &
 Regula, so that euery Projectura
 may shew it selfe.

Epistilium standing vpon the
 Capitall being the same Modulus,
 diuide in 7 parts, on the left side
 giue one to Tenia, and is fitting
 euery as much as the Contractura
 of Scapus.

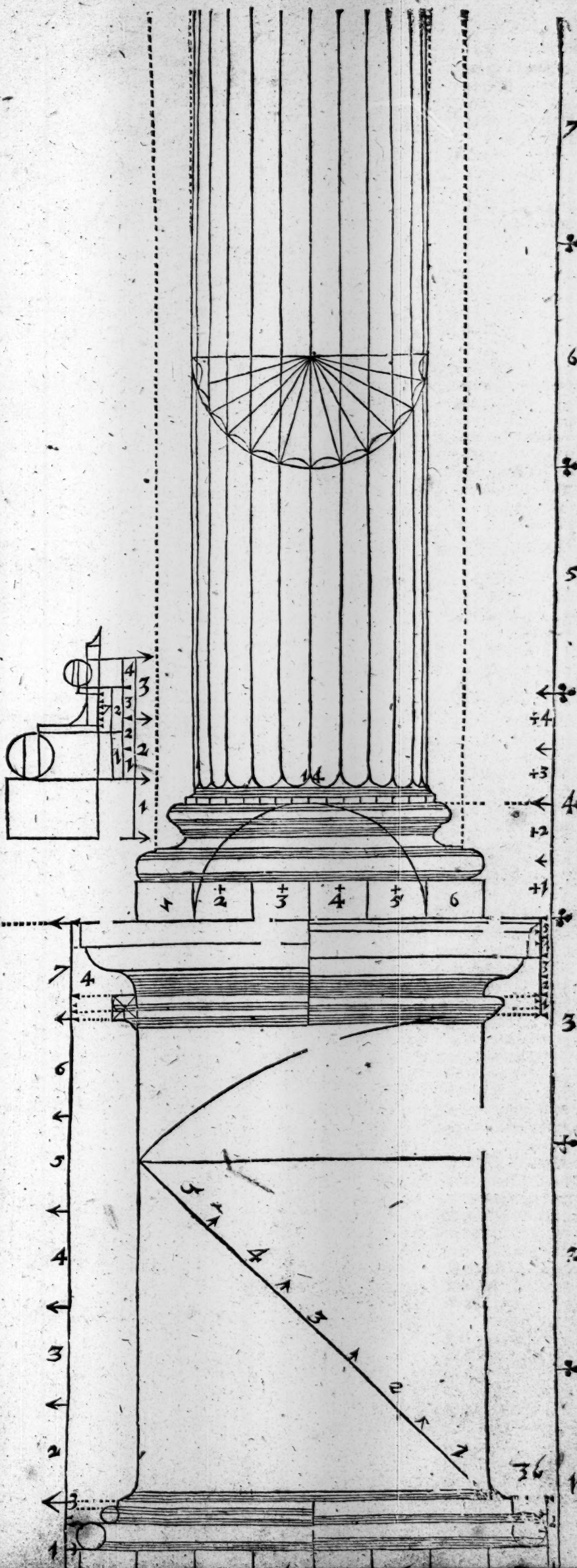
Zophorus standing vpon Epi-
 stilium, containeth of 3 such parts
 as Epistilium hath 2, one of those
 3 parts of Zophorus diuide in 3,
 giue one of those to Regula above
 the Triglyphus, which may bee
 made after this manner: diuide
 the height from Epistilium to the
 higher Regula before spoken of
 in 3 parts: 2 of those parts shall
 be the breadth of Triglyphus: one of
 these parts diuide in 6, giue one
 to Facia, 2 to Plinthus, 2 to Simi-
 canolicola: the thickness expressed
 in the figure marked with 2 vnder
 Triglyphus, there are 6 Gut-
 ta, the breadth of these being the first
 part of Epistilium: the Regula
 from whence they hang, is the
 fourth part of one Gutta.

Coronix standing vpon Zo-
 phorus, the same height of Episti-
 lium, which diuide in 2 parts: the 1
 whereof diuide in 4, giue one to the
 lower Sima, 2 to Coronix, & last
 4 part to the Sima above Coronix,
 the other of those parts giue the
 great Sima, which diuide in 7,
 giue one to Regula above Sima.

Now the measures on the right
 side from the top of the capitall to
 the highest part of Trabeationes,
 may be thus dispatched: diuide
 Epistilium in 3 parts, foure such
 parts giue Zophorus, 4 more to
 Coronix, so that Epistilium Zo-
 phorus and Coronix containe of
 11 parts.

Zophorus diuide in 10 parts,
 giue one to Regula above the Tri-
 glyphus, the height of Coronix di-
 uide in 9 parts, 2 giue to the two
 Facia, one to Echinus, 2 to Mutuli,
 2 to Corona, & 2 to Sima: the Mu-
 tili diuide in 3 parts, giue the
 small Sima above the Mutili one
 part, and so for Sima above Corona:
 the 2 lower parts giuen to
 Facia diuide in sixe, giue 2 to the
 lower Facia, and 3 to the higher
 Facia, and the last to Regula vnder
 Echinus.

Mutuli is made in this manner,
 Echinus diuide in 6 parts, from
 the middle Columnne to the out-
 ward part of the Capitall, giue 2
 of those parts to Mutulus, 3 such
 parts betwene the Mutulus, all o-
 ther parts bee made square. If
 you would round the columnne to
 make 24 Canalicolis you shall
 make them in that manner for



III.
Ionica. 1.

Afterward they builded the Temple of Diana, seeking a new Symetry for that Temple, and fashioned the lust measure of a woman, that it should be more beautifull and slender, making right Diameters for her height, and put Basis Spira for her knee: her head and haire which trussed up with a lace on every side: then set Voluta for the pleates of her garments: they adorned Canalicoli & Striaes: so they found out the invention of the Columnnes by two differences: the one after mans shape, without fashion or skew: the other with womans subtilty with fashion and lust proportion: This went forward with wisdom, & cunning judgements, and they added another diameter to Dorica going before, and made him seven Diameters in height, and eight Diameters to Ionica: but that which P. Jones made first, is called Ionicum.

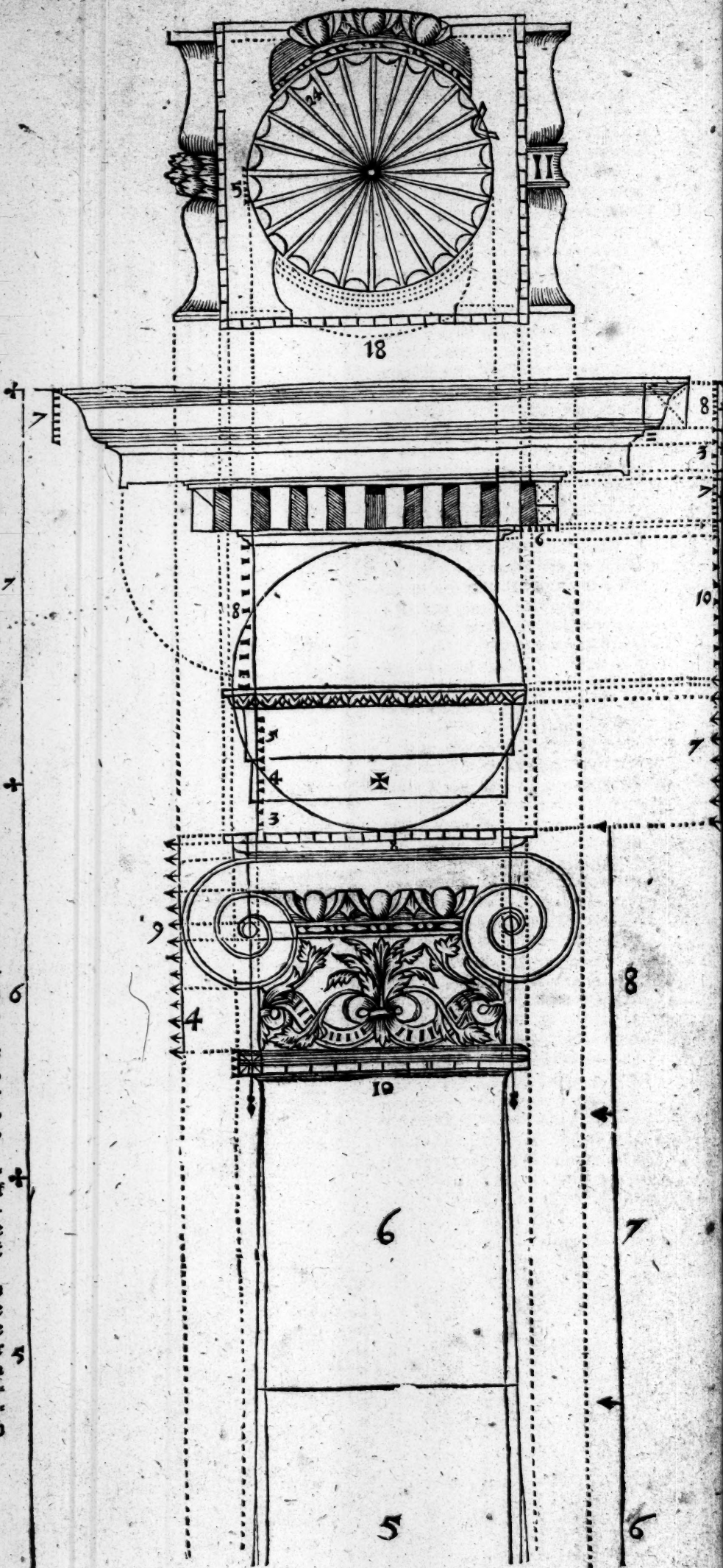
The height of this Pillar divide in seven parts, as appeareth on the left side: divide one of those parts in 22, which is the breadth of the lower Plinthus: give 16 of those parts to the thickness of Scapus, and the other five for the Projectura of Basis Cimacium, three parts on either side.

The height of Scapus, with his Cimacium & Capitall, consisteth of 8 Diameters, as appeareth on the right side.

Basis being a Modulus of Scapus, divide in three parts, give 1 of those parts to Plinthus, the other 12 parts divide in 7, give 3 of those to the higher Torus, the four remaining divide in 8. give two of those parts to the double Altragulus in the middle, halfe one of those parts for Regula, and the rest to Trochilus, as appeareth on the right side, marked with 3.

The Regula of the Pillar being put to Torus, is the 24 part of Scapus, & the Contractura of Scapus is the 12 part, as in the ground plat of Cimacium is set downe.

The Capitall shall be declared at large in the great Capital: The Contractura of Scapus is made in this manner: divide the Pillar from Basis Cimacium unto Tenia in five parts, two whereof maketh the third part where you begin Contractura: upon the which



line make a halfe Circle, & looke
where that Circle cutteth the 12
part of Scapus, diuide aboue the
bolue thereof within that twelue
part in foure, drawing lines from
side to side of the said Circle, as
appeareth: These lines being
made for Contractura, & drawing
to euery of these parts before di-
uided, this Pillar is broken per-
fectly.

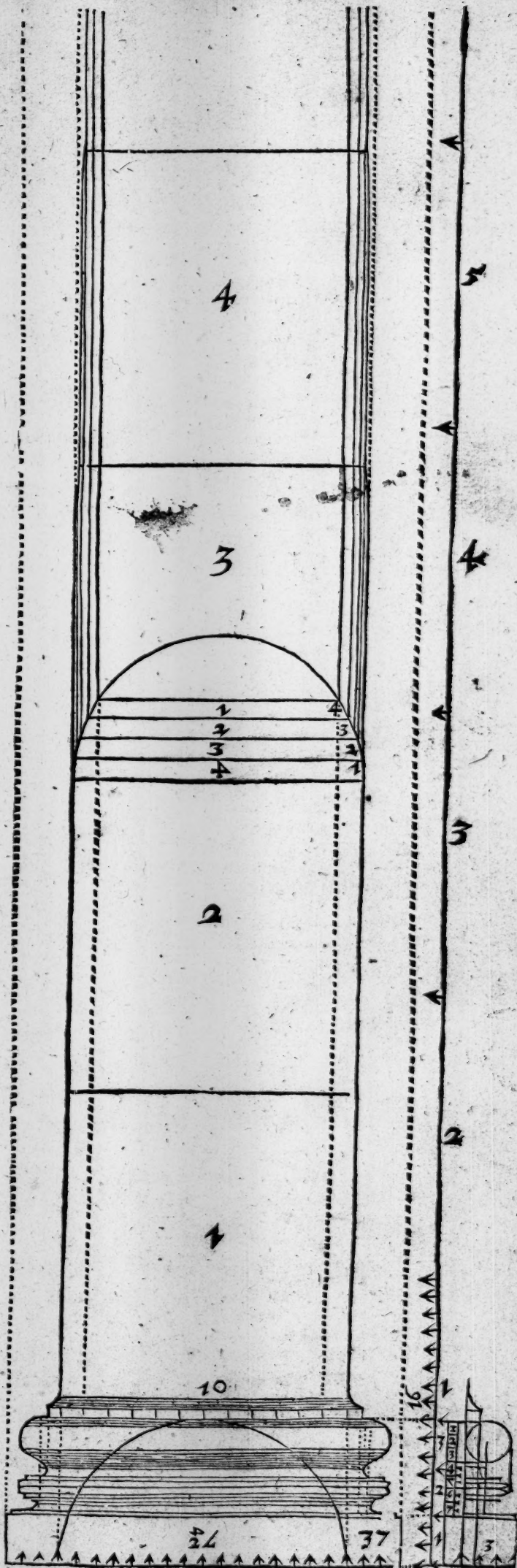
Epistilium standing upon the
Capitall, being the same Modu-
lus of Scapus Cimatum, diuide
in 7 parts: giue one part of Sima,
(whose thirde part maketh Regu-
la aboue Sima) the siue remaining
diuide in twelue, giue 5 of those
parts to the higher Facia, giue 4
to the middle Facia, and the three
last to the lower Facia, appea-
ring in the figure marked with a

Zophorus standing upon Episti-
lium of the same Modulus, di-
uide in 10 parts, giue one to Si-
ma under Dentilium, and 3
parts to Regula aboue Sima, be-
ing diuided on the right side.

Denticuly is of the same height
of the middle Facia, marked with
a ✱, and is Projectura asmuch,
which diuide in siue parts, appea-
ring in the Quadranglo, giue 3
unto his bredth, the other 2 ma-
keth Denticuly: which Denti-
culy diuide in siue, giue one of
those to Sima, and his 3 parts
maketh Regula aboue Sima.

Corona of the same height
marked with the ✱, and is thirde
part for Sima, Coronix being the
highest part of the Collumne of
the same measure marked with a
✱, diuide in eight parts, giue one
part to Regula aboue Sima, the
other 7 for Sima: If you please
to garnish the Pillar with Cana-
liculus, diuide the circumference
into 24 parts, the siue part of
one such part maketh Seta, and
the other 4 Canaliculus.

This being done, is the last
measure and proportion of this
Pillar, which the most excellent
Architecture, Marcus Vitruvius
used at Rome and Corinth.



IIII.
Ionica 2.

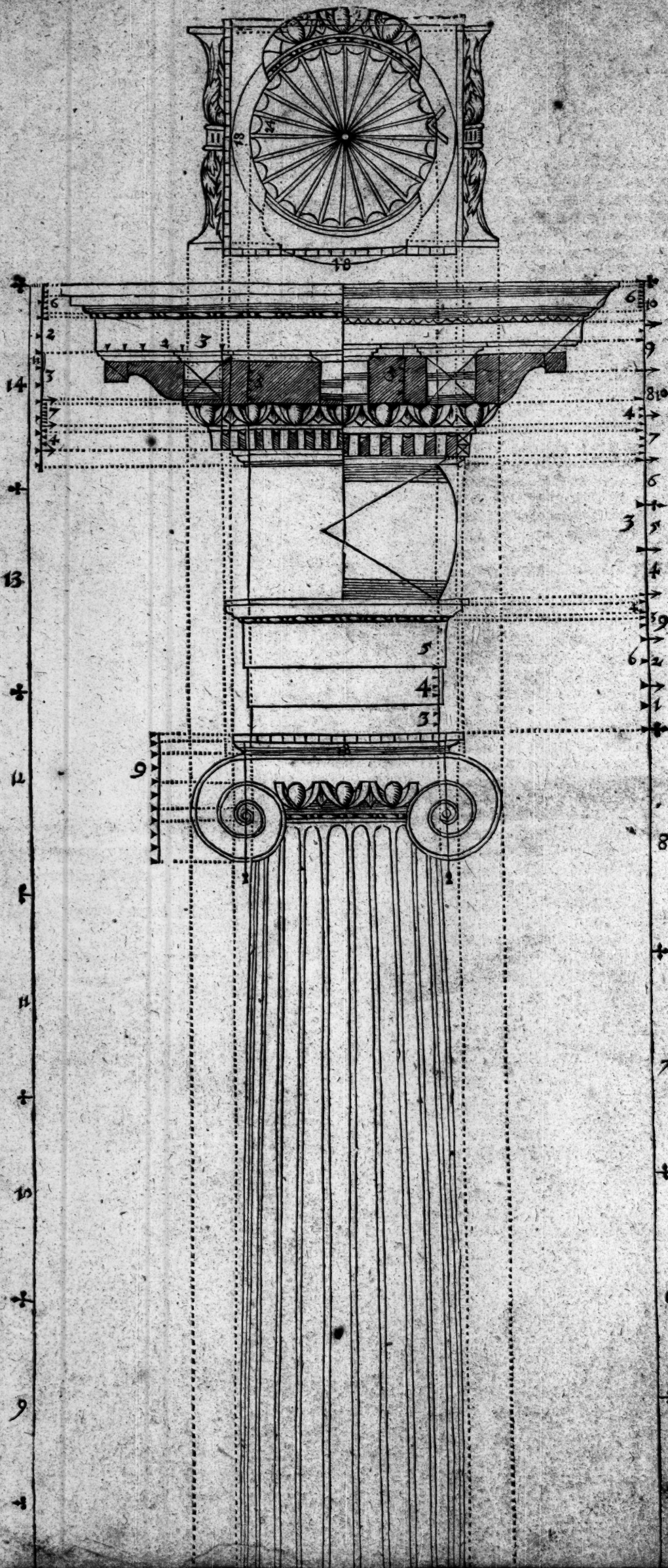
This Ionica made with his Stilobata, & whole height divide in 14 parts, appearing on the left side: 3 of those parts maketh all Stilobata: divide those 3 parts in 8 appearing on the right side, give one part to the lower Cimatum, one other part to the higher Cimatum of Stilobata: the five parts remaining is for the height of Stilobata, and 4 for his breadth. The second Cimatum on the right side, are made after this manner: Basis Cimatum divide in three parts: give 1 of those parts to Plinthus, 1 other part to Sima: which divide in five parts, give Regula under Sima one of those parts, Regula above Sima another of those parts the other 3 part divide in 2, give one of those parts to Torus, the 2 to Trochilus: and the 3 part of Torus maketh the Regula under him, and their Proiectura being the first part Stilobata.

Stilobata Cimatum on the right side divide in 2 parts: the second divide in 3 parts, give 2 of those parts to Facia, & the third maketh Sima, the 3 part of Sima maketh Regula above Sima: The first part divide in 4 give one of those parts to Regula under the lower Sima: the other 3 divide in six parts, giving one of those 6 to Regula under Facia, the rest remaining give Sima, whose Proiectura is like to Basis Cimatum.

Basis Cimatum on the left side, divide in three parts, give one of those to Plinthus: the other 2, divide in five: give 3 to Sima, and 2 for Torus, the lower 6 part of Sima maketh Regula, and the higher third part of Torus is Regula, whose Proiectura and also Stilobata Cimatum, is upon the left side before spoken.

Scapi Cimatum, divide the breadth of Stilobata in 22 parts, 16 of those parts give the thickness of Scapus, the five other parts give for the Proiectura of Scapi Cimatum, being 3 on each side: and 8 of those parts give for the whole height of Scapi Cimatum: which 8 divide in 3, give 1 part to Plinthus, and the 2 remaining, divide in 3, give the last third part to Torus: divide the other 2 parts in 12 give 2 of those parts to the middle Astragulus, and one to Regula under Torus: but halfe one of those parts maketh Regula above Astragulus: the Regula under Astragulus containeth of one part, and Regula above Plinthus one halfe part: the rest for the 2 Trochilus, appearing by the letter H.

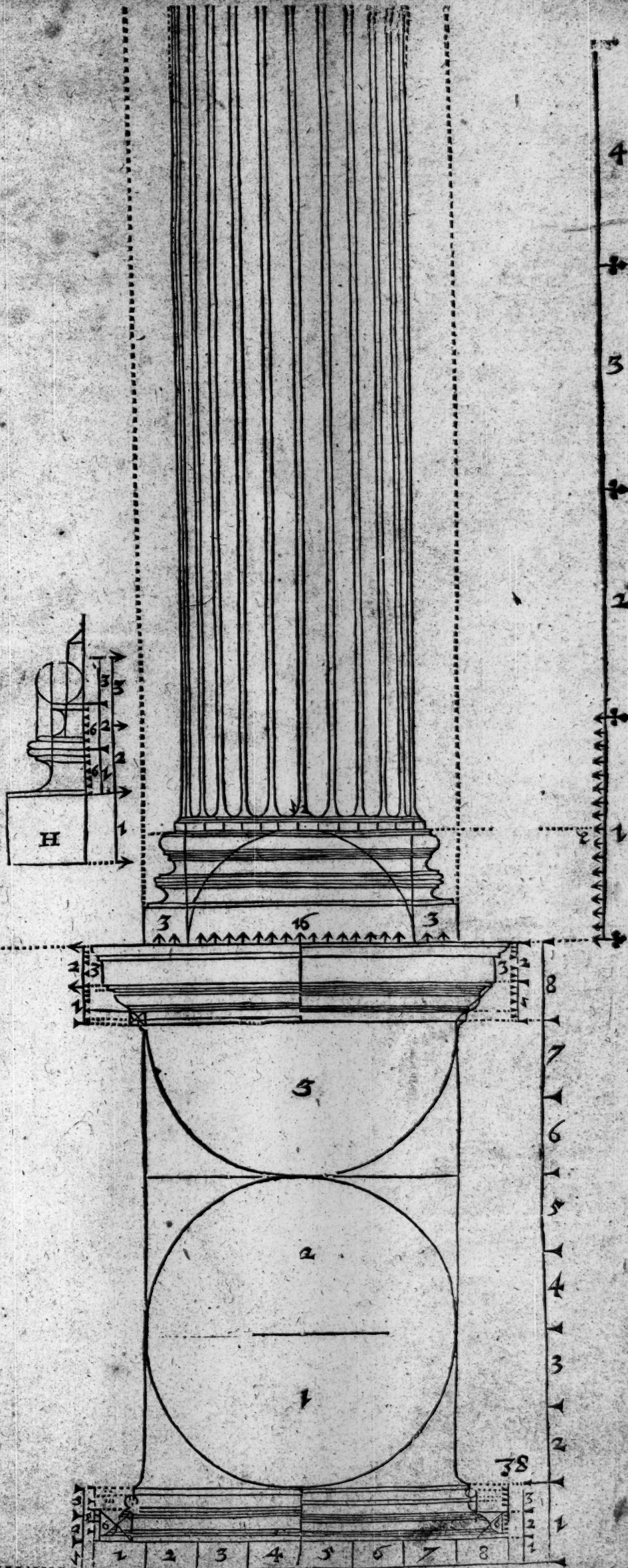
The Contractura of Scapus, being shewed in the first Ionica, and the Capitall, shall be finished in great Capitall hereafter, whose height containeth 8 Diameters, appearing on the right side.



Epistilium, Zophorus and Coronix standing upon the Capitall, whose height being 2 Diameters, of the eight before spoken: to the Pillar with all his ornaments, containeth of 10 Diameters: divide those two Diameters into 10 parts, shewed on the right side, give 3 to Epistilium, 3 to Zophorus, and the other four to the great Trabeationes.

Whose 3 parts given Epistilium, divide in 3, give one part to Sima, whose third part give Regula above Sima: the other five parts divide in 12, give 3 to the lower Facia, give 4 to the middle Facia, & 5 to the third Facia: Zophorus as before spoken, and is Eutasis taken from the Triangle, as you may see in the figure: Coronix consisteth of 4 parts, divided in five, give the first to Denticulus, whose fourth part maketh Sima under Denticulus, the second give Echinus, whose 4 part maketh Regula under Echinus, and 2 parts for Mutili: whose fifth part maketh Sima above Mutili, being so of high, as the breadth: give 1 other of those parts to Corona, whose 3 part maketh Sima above Corona: the last 6 part give the highest Sima, whose first part maketh Regula: the Proiectura of all Coronix is equal to his height.

The measure on the left side, for the great Trabeationes are thus divided: Those 4 parts of Coronix before spoken, divide in eleven parts, give 1 to Sima, whose third part maketh Regula above himselfe: give 3 other of those parts to Denticulus and Echinus, and the 4 part of Denticulus, give Regula under Echinus: and the 7 part of Echinus maketh the Regula under Mutili: give 3 of those parts to Mutili, give 2 for Corona, and the last 2 give the higher Sima: which two parts divided into six, give one to Atragulus, 3 other to Sima, the two last to Abacus: and the Proiectura of the Mutili is double to his height, whose 5 part maketh Sima over himselfe, and may be made hollow, as you see in the figure, Scapus being garnished with 24 striges.



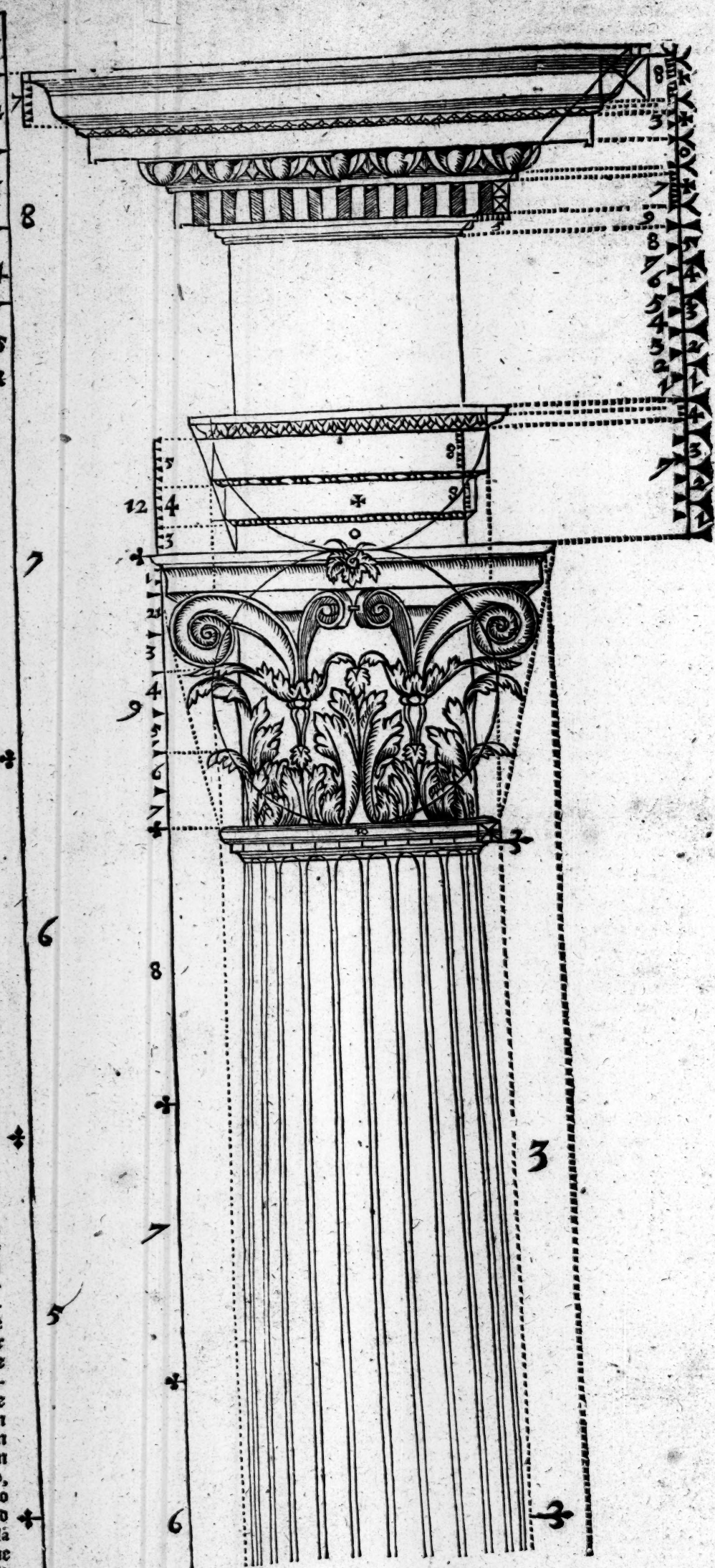
V.
Corinthian 1.

The third sort, having the shape of a maides slender- nesse: for Virgins by the tenderness of their age, are figured with comely members, and beautifull in apparell: the first finding the beauty of the Capitall, was by a Maide of the Citty Corinthia, being marriageable, defayned with sickness, dyed: after whose buriall, the flowers she loved being alive, her nurse gathered, and setting them in order, brought them in a Basket to the Tombe, setting them in the highest part thereof, and that they might remaine the longer, covered them with a flat tyle of stone, from the ayre: by chance that Basket of Oshes, she placed upon the roote of the hearbe Acanthus, of Bear-foote: about spring time the roote of that hearbe did spread her leaves and tender stalkes, increasing against the side of the basket, & pressed downe with the weight of the flat tyle of stone, were compelled to turne themselves to the outward parts of the flat stone. When Calimachus, who for his witte and subtilty in the Art of working in stone, was surnamed Caratechnos, of the Achemius passing by that graue, seeing the leaues growing in y sort, reached unto himselfe the Basket, being delighted with the strangeness and newness thereof, fashioned the same for the Capitall of the Colunne, to that which he made at Corinthia. There are other Capitalls, which are put to these Colunnes of diuers sorts, which doe take beginning from Corinthia, Ionica and Dorica.

The whole height diuide into 8 parts, the first part of the higher 8 part being taken away, all the measures are to bee found in the example appearing on the left side.

The first 8 part marked with the letters a, b, giue to the breadth of Plinthus: which diuide in 22 parts: giue 16 of those parts to y thickness of Scapus, and 8 of those parts for the Modulus of Basis Cimatiū, the rest make for the Projectura, which is 3 of those parts on each side, as appeareth.

The Basis Cimatiū, with Scapus & his Capitall, shall be 9 Diameters in height, as appeareth in the figure on y left side. The Basis Cimatiū being a Modulus of Scapus, diuide into 4 parts: giue the first part to Plinthus: the other three parts diuide into 5, giue one of those parts to the higher Torus, but the lower Torus is one fourth part more of the 5 even Scoris before spoken, higher then the upper Torus: y space between the two Torus, diuide into 12, giue 2 of those parts to the two Astragulus, in y middle, the third part of one 12 part make Regula vnder the higher Torus, and one halfe part, giue Regula aboue A-



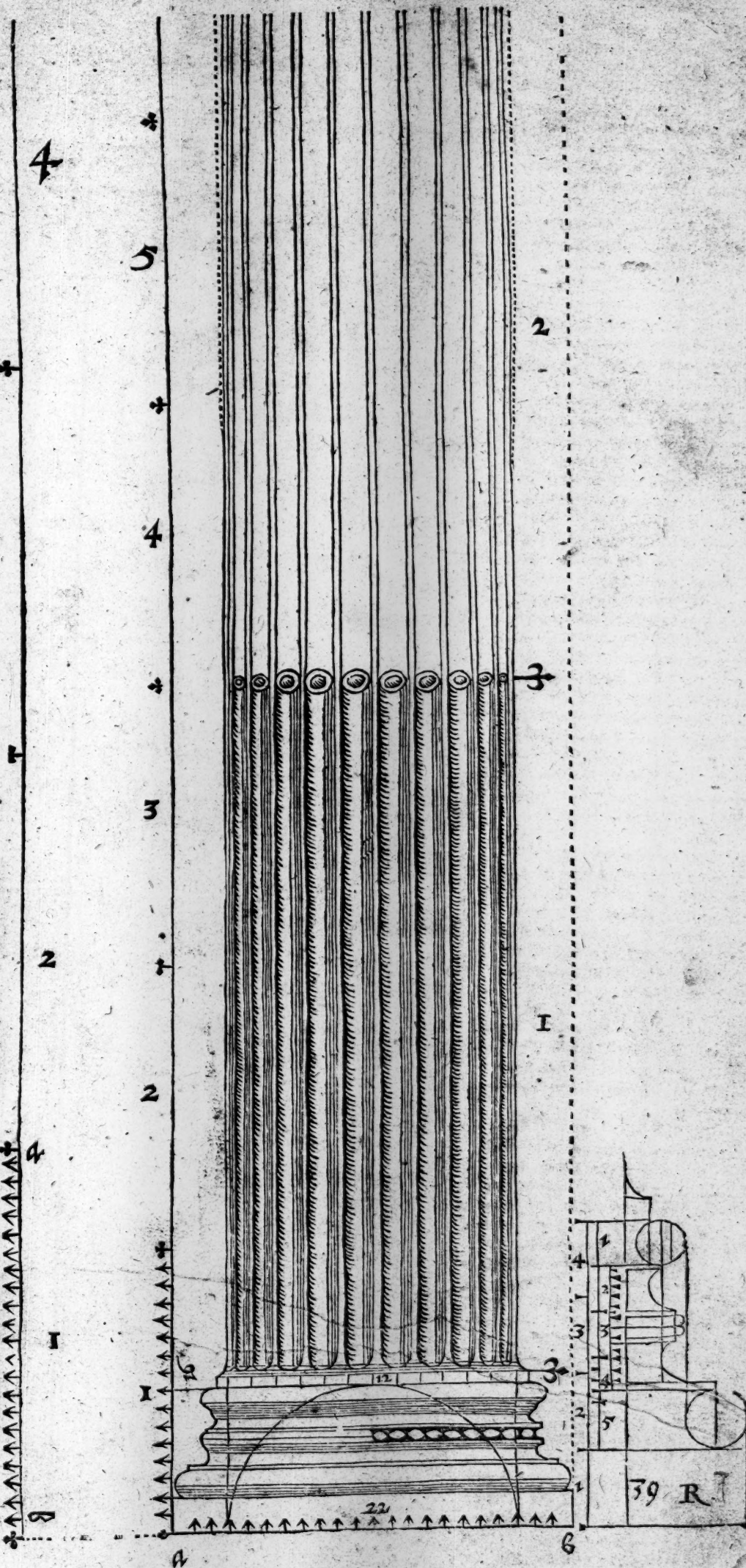
Astraguly, and the Regula vnder Astraguly is equal to 2 square: but Regula above the lower Torus, is the 2 thirde parts of one 12 part, the rest remaining maketh the upper and lower Trochilus: but Regula above the higher Torus, is made of the 24 part of Scapus, and the 12 part is for the Contractura of Scapus, the Projectura of these divisions marked with R.

The Capitall placed in the top of Scapus, being one Diameter in hight, diuide the same Diameter into 7, giue one of those parts to Abacus, and his Projectura being equal to the Base. The ground plot of the Capitall, the manner of his leanes and Voluta, shall be handled in the great Capitall. In the end of Scapus, Tenia hath the 12 part of his height & Projectura, and his third part giue to his Regula. The Contractura of this Pillar made after the first Ionica: but his Canaliculus in the manner of the last Ionica: the first third part are filled with Baculus, appearing in the figure.

Epistilium standing vpon the Capitall, being one Modulus in height, whose 7 part giue to Sima: diuide that 7 part into 3, giue one to Regula: 2 for Sima: diuide the other 6 parts into 12, giue 3 to the lower Facia, 4 to the middle Facia, 5 to the upper Facia: also the 8 part of the upper Facia maketh Astragulus vnder Facia: also the 8 part of the middle Facia maketh Astragulus vnder himselfe, marked with ✕, appearing in the figure: Zophorus followeth the height of Epistilium, being diuided into 4 parts: Five such parts is the height of the same Zophorus, which diuide into 8 parts above Zophorus, giue one such part to Sima, whose third part maketh Regula above Sima: Denticulus being of the same measure of the middle Facia, marked with ✕: his seventh part maketh Regula above Denticulus, and his Projectura being square, the manner of their opening being shewed in Ionica.

Echinus vpon Denticulus, whose measure is the same of the lower Facia marked with O.

The corona vpon Echinus, being the same measure of the middle Facia, diuide into 3 parts, giue one to Sima, whose third part maketh his Regula above Sima. The great Sima of Trabeationes equal to the middle Facia, marked with ✕, diuide into 8, giue 1 of those to Regula above Sima, his Projectura being square. This being the last measure of this Pillar, the which ancient Architectures used at Corinthia, at Rome, at Venice and other places.



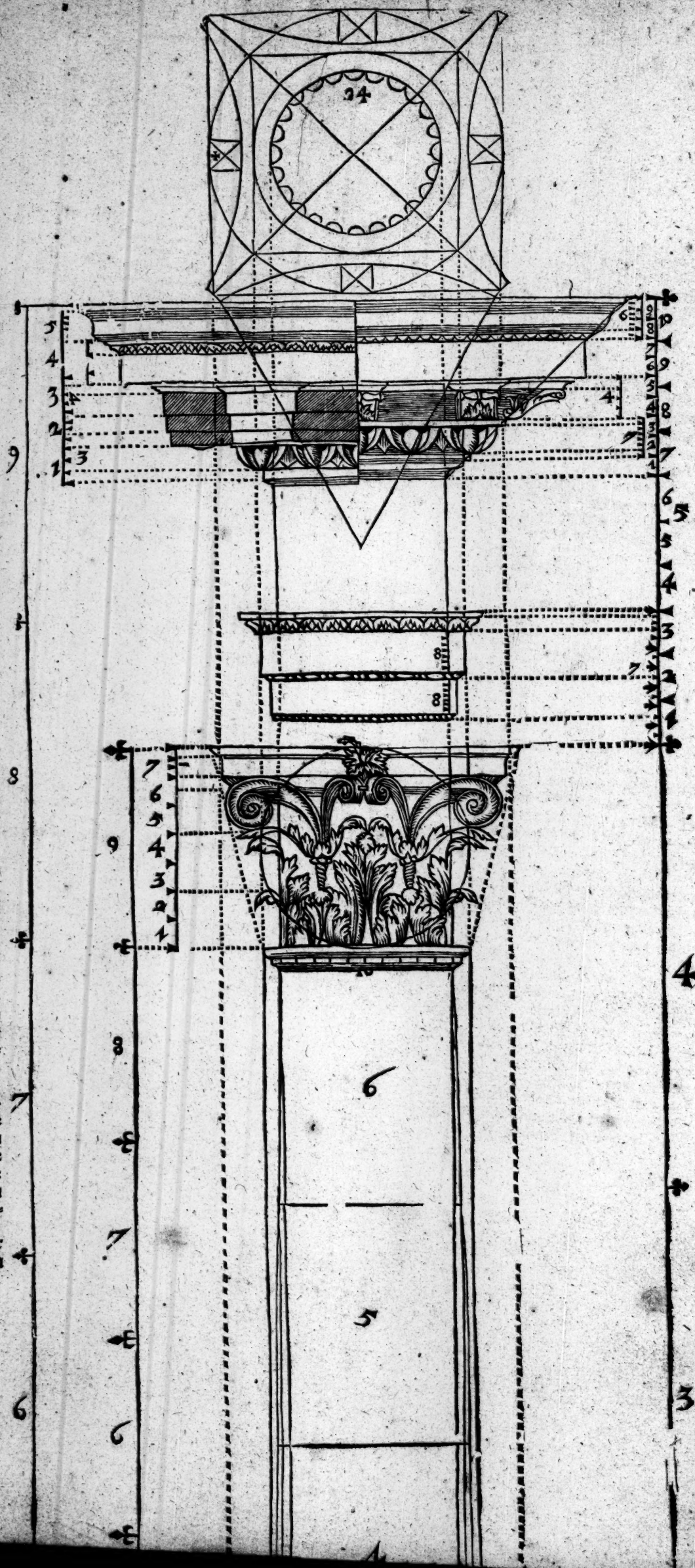
VI.
Corinthia the second
manner with Stilo-
bata.

This proportion is like to the former, but it beareth a stronger and seemlyer shew. The whole height being divided in nine equall parts, appearing in the left side, give two parts to Scilobata, those two divide into nine shewed on the left side of Scilobata Cimatum: The other seven parts remaining, divide into five, give 3. parts for the breadth of Scilobata: the which breadth divide into five parts, four of those parts give for the Diameter of Scapus: the two other parts remaining for the Projectura of standing foot: and two such parts give for the Projectura of Scilobata Cimatum of standing foote of the same: one of those nine parts before spoken, given to Basis Cimatum, which divide into five, give two of the same parts to Plinthus, the remainder divide into four, give one part to the lower Torus, two other to Sima, and his fifth part maketh Regula above Torus, and the last to Altragulus, which third part maketh Regula, the Projectura before spoken, as in the right side you may see.

The Scilobata Cimatum divide into two parts: the first for Facia with Sima being his third part, and the third part of Sima maketh Regula, the other part divide into four, give one to the lower Sima: the other three divide in two, give one part to Echinus, and the other part give to Facia, whose fourth part maketh Regula under Echinus, his Projectura, being the same of Scilobata, regard the figure.

Scapus with his Scapi Cimatum, and Capicall being nine Diameters in height shewed on the left side, one Modulus of those maketh for Scapi Cimatum: whose measure before shewed in the first Corinthian pillar marked with R.

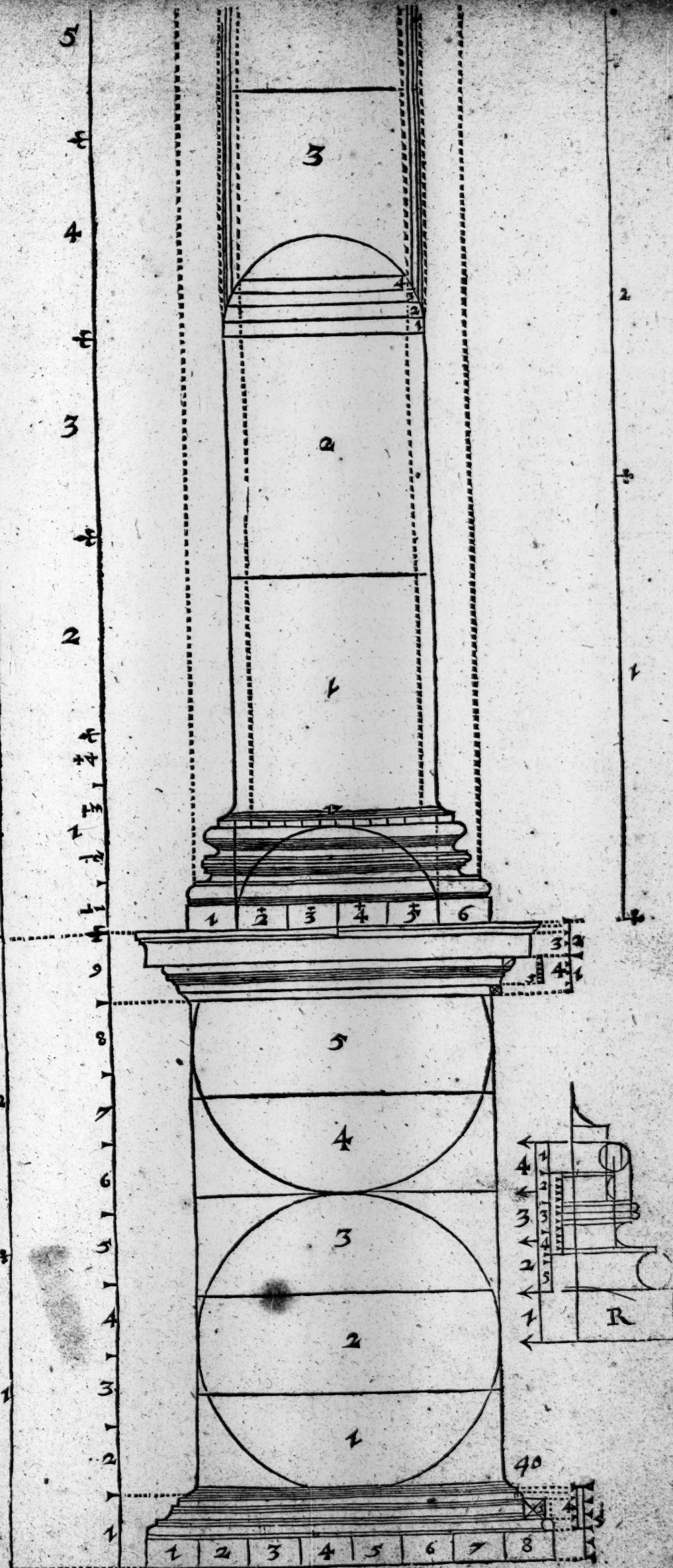
The Contractura of the pillar and the measure of Tenia hath bin before taught.



The Capitall shall bee shewed
at large in the great Capital. The
Pillar may have Baculus, as the
former Corinthian, or Ionica,
with Canaliculus, Epistilium, Zo-
phorus, and Coronix, placed on
the top of the Capitall, being the
fourth part of the height of Scapus
shewed on the right side: divide
the said part into ten, give three
to Epistilium, whose measure are
before receited in the first Corin-
thian: other three parts to Zo-
phorus, 4. to Coronix: which last
four divide into 9, give 1. part to
Sima above Zophorus: two give
to Echinus: two makes Mutili:
two makes Corona, and two ma-
keth the higher Sima: divide E-
chinus into seven parts: two give
to both the Regula: the fourth
part of Mutili maketh the lesser
Sima ever the same: But the
fourth part of the highest Sima
maketh the small Sima above Co-
rona, but the first part of the grea-
test Sima, maketh the highest Re-
gula, the Projectura of Coronix
may be square, the Mutili shall be
as broad as their height, and so far
distant as they hang over.

In the left side divide Coronix
into five parts, give one part to
Echinus, his third part maketh
Regula under Echinus: two ma-
keth the Mutili, one to Corona, and
one to Sima: divide the Mutili in-
to eight parts, give one of those
parts to the one part of Corona:
whose third part maketh Sima o-
ver Corona. The Facia of the
Mutili shall bee square in hight,
breadth, & thickness, the distance
shal be such that the squares of Co-
rona may stand betweene. The
first part of the great Sima ma-
keth Regula, the Projectura be-
fore shewed. This Corinthian
hath full measure, and was found
at Rome in the Temple named
Maria Rotunda, or Pantheon.

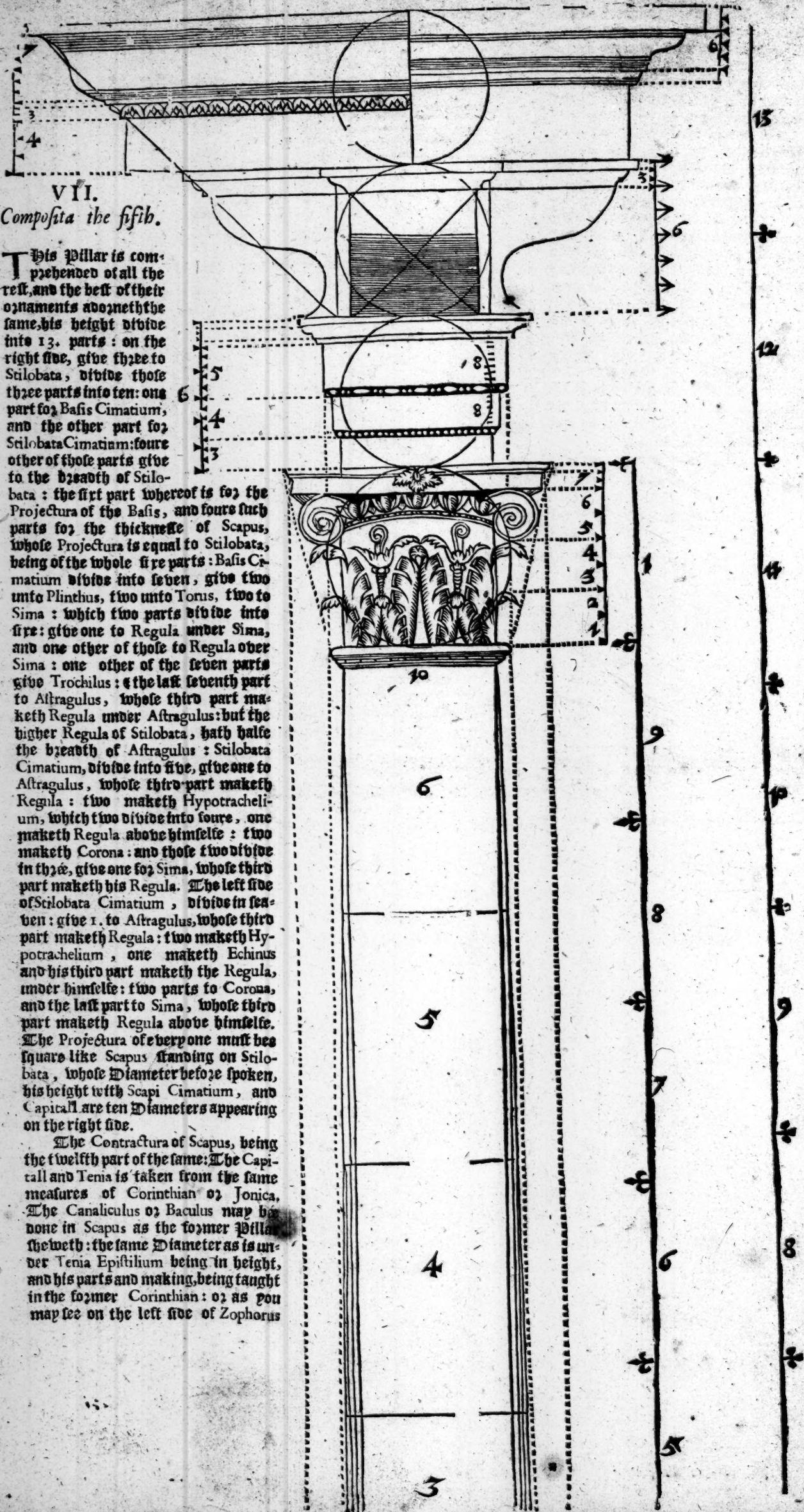
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VII.
Composita the fifth.

This Pillar is comprehended of all the rest, and the best of their ornaments adozneth the same, his height divide into 13. parts: on the right side, give three to Scilobata, divide those three parts into ten: one part for Basis Cimatum, and the other part for Scilobata Cimatum: four other of those parts give to the breadth of Scilobata: the first part whereof is for the Projectura of the Basis, and four such parts for the thicknesse of Scapus, whose Projectura is equal to Scilobata, being of the whole five parts: Basis Cimatum divide into seven, give two unto Plinthus, two unto Torus, two to Sima: which two parts divide into five: give one to Regula under Sima, and one other of those to Regula over Sima: one other of the seven parts give Trochilus: the last seventh part to Astragulus, whose third part maketh Regula under Astragulus: but the higher Regula of Scilobata, hath halfe the breadth of Astragulus: Scilobata Cimatum, divide into five, give one to Astragulus, whose third part maketh Regula: two maketh Hypotrachelium, which two divide into four, one maketh Regula above himselfe: two maketh Corona: and those two divide in three, give one for Sima, whose third part maketh his Regula. The left side of Scilobata Cimatum, divide in seven: give 1. to Astragulus, whose third part maketh Regula: two maketh Hypotrachelium, one maketh Echinus and his third part maketh the Regula, under himselfe: two parts to Corona, and the last part to Sima, whose third part maketh Regula above himselfe. The Projectura of every one must be square like Scapus standing on Scilobata, whose Diameter before spoken, his height with Scapi Cimatum, and Capitall are ten Diameters appearing on the right side.

The Contractura of Scapus, being the twelfth part of the same: The Capitall and Tenia is taken from the same measures of Corinthian or Ionica. The Canaliculus or Baculus may be done in Scapus as the former Pillar sheweth: the same Diameter as is under Tenia Epistilium being in height, and his parts and making, being taught in the former Corinthian: or as you may see on the left side of Zophorus



with its Mutuli both follow : Epistili-
um being of the same Diameter, which
divide into six parts, give one part to
Sima, whose third part maketh Regu-
la above Sima, the Mutuli is square,
and are made hollow as both appeare in
the figure, and the space betweene the
square appearing on the right side.

Coronix of the same Diameter,
which divide into two parts on the
right side, give one part to Corona, the
other divide into six parts, give one to
Echiasus, three maketh Sima, and two
maketh Abacus: but every part of the
Coronix shall be square. The measure
on the left side, divide in two: the fifth
of those two, divide in four, give three
parts to Corona, and one to Sima over
Corona, whose third part maketh Re-
gula above himselfe: the other second
part, divide in seven, give 6. parts to
the great Sima, and one other part to
the highest Regula, & every part made
square. This Colunne being in the
Amphitheatre at Rome, but the wing the
making of Sima, I looke on the figures
marked with H. M. N.

G

